UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN SOUTHERN DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Government.

v.

Case No. 11-20468

MICHAEL THORAN,

Defendant.

SENTENCE HEARING

BEFORE ARTHUR J. TARNOW
United States District Judge
108 US Courthouse & Federal Building
231 W. Lafayette Street
Detroit, Michigan 48226
Thursday, January 8, 2015

APPEARANCES:

NIALL O'DONNELL WAYNE F. PRATT Assistant United States Attorneys 211 W. Fort Street Detroit, MI 48226 On behalf of the Government.

ROBYN B. FRANKEL 26711 Woodward Avenue Hutington Woods, MI 48070 On behalf of the Defendant.

Transcribed by: Carol S. Sapala, RMR, FCRR 313.961.7552 www.transcriptorders.com

ALSO APPEARING:	
CHRISTINE CONNOLLY United States Probation Officer.	
United States Prodation Officer.	

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Sentence Hearing 1-8-2015

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WITNESSES											
None.											
Sentence Heari	.ng										4
Renewed Motion	то	Re	vok	e B	ond	l					45
Certificate of	Tr	ans	cri	ber							48
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Detroit, Michigan
Thursday, January 8, 2015
2:30 p.m.
(The transcriber was not
present at this hearing)
CASE MANAGER: Court calls case number 11-20468.
United States of America versus Michael Thoran.
Will counsel place their appearances
on the record.
MR. NEAL: Good afternoon, Your Honor of the John
Neal and Wayne Pratt, appearing on behalf of the United States.
MS. FRANKEL: Good afternoon, Judge.
For the record, Robyn Frankel, appearing here with
Michael Thoran.
THE COURT: Good afternoon.
Good afternoon, Mr. Thoran.
THE DEFENDANT: Good afternoon.
THE COURT: Would you come to the lectern, please.
Ms. Franco, that is adjustable.
MS. FRANKEL: Thank you, Judge.
THE COURT: The lectern is adjustable, if you want to
raise it for your client so he doesn't have to lean over.
There's a switch by your right hand.
MS. FRANKEL: Got it. Thank you, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Actually your left hand, also.

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1
                All right. Do you understand why you're here?
 2
                THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
 3
                THE COURT: Raise your right hand.
                (Whereupon the defendant was then sworn)
 4
 5
                THE COURT: Okay. Please adjust the microphone so I
 6
      can hear you.
 7
                THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
 8
                THE COURT: Okay. Do you understand you still have a
 9
      fifth -- you can put your hand down -- that you still have a
10
     Fifth Amendment right to remain silent?
11
                THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
12
                THE COURT: That means you don't have to answer my
13
      questions.
14
                Do you choose to answer my questions?
15
                THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
16
                THE COURT: Okay. You are on bond, correct?
17
                THE DEFENDANT: Correct.
18
                THE COURT: And you have -- or have you had any
19
      substances, whether it be alcohol, prescription drugs or other
      drugs, that would make it hard for you to understand what I'm
20
21
      saying?
22
                THE DEFENDANT:
                                No.
                THE COURT: And you've read your Presentence Report?
23
24
                THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
25
                THE COURT: Do you have any -- well, did you talk to
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your attorney about it, go over it with your attorney?
 1
 2
                THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
 3
                THE COURT: Are you satisfied with your attorney?
 4
                THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
 5
                THE COURT: Okay.
 6
                Do you have any questions of me about anything in the
 7
     Presentence Report or anything that's going to happen today?
 8
                THE DEFENDANT: Not really, no.
 9
                THE COURT: Okay. Do you know why you're here? What
10
      the proceeding is today?
11
                THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
                                      Sentencing.
12
                THE COURT: Correct.
13
                So I'm going to have some more time allotted for you
14
     to say whatever you want to say, but before I come back to you,
15
      I want to hear from the government and your attorney about the
16
     Presentence Report.
17
                Are there any objections that have not been resolved
18
     as to the Presentence Report?
19
                MS. FRANKEL: Judge, before I reach that point, I had
20
      a brief conversation with the government this afternoon.
21
                MR. NEAL: Yes. I will be glad to put that on the
22
      record, Your Honor.
                Your Honor, the sides calculated different guideline
23
24
     ranges for the defendant.
25
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1
                The Probation Office and the government calculated an
 2
      effective guideline range of 235 to 293 months of
 3
      incarceration.
 4
                THE COURT: Mm-hmm.
 5
                MR. NEAL: The defendant came to a more conservative
 6
      calculation, calculated a guideline range of 168 to 210 months
 7
      imprisonment.
                Based on all of the factors set forth in 3553(a), the
 8
 9
      government is asking for a sentence of ten years incarceration
10
      for this defendant.
11
                Given that fact, even though the government maintains
12
      that factually and legally the higher guideline range is
13
      appropriate, I think for the purposes of this --
14
                THE COURT: Give me a hint; which higher guideline
15
      range?
16
                MR. NEAL: The 235 to 293 month guideline range is
17
      appropriate.
18
                For the purposes of this proceeding, the government
19
      is willing to stipulate to the defendant's guideline range of
20
      168 to 210 months at this point.
21
                THE COURT: Okay. Hang on just a second, because my
22
     notes are missing, but I will be back. We are in recess for a
23
                (Recess taken.)
24
25
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1
                CASE MANAGER:
                               Please rise. This court is again in
 2
               You may be seated.
      session.
 3
                THE COURT: Thank you.
                For the record, I forgot my summary sheet.
 4
 5
                So you were saying?
 6
                MR. NEAL: For the purposes of this proceeding, Your
     Honor, the government is willing to stipulate to the
 7
      defendant's proffered guideline range, which is an Offense
 8
 9
      Level 30, Criminal History Category VI.
10
                THE COURT: Okay. Because my notes show the last I
11
     heard was that it was Level 33 because of the change in law.
12
      And it's all irrelevant now if you are stipulating to 30.
13
                And you are in agreement with that, Ms. Franco?
14
                MS. FRANKEL: I am, Judge. Those are, obviously, the
15
      guidelines that were set out in the sentencing memo.
16
                And if I may just interject briefly?
17
                The Sentencing Memorandum as well as the objections
18
      to the Presentence Report were previously filed by counsel that
19
     preceded me, Martin Beres.
20
                THE COURT: Okay.
                MS. FRANKEL: I have not supplemented it.
21
22
                I think we spent about two hours this week and three
23
     hours last week, Mr. Thoran and I, reviewing all those
     documents in detail.
24
25
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1
                And we are comfortable with adopting them also our
 2
      own and proceeding with those without any amendments or
 3
      supplements.
                THE COURT: Okay. And I'm looking at the Sentencing
 4
 5
      Commission Guideline Manual of this year, and that indicates a
 6
      Level 36 is 168 to 210.
 7
                Everyone agree with that?
 8
                MR. NEAL:
                           The government does, Your Honor.
 9
                MS. FRANKEL: Yes, Judge.
10
                THE COURT: Okay.
11
                And the record should reflect it might be the first
12
      time I've looked at this book this year, certainly, this year.
13
                But all right. So we are settled on the guideline
14
      score and we are settled on the government's suggestion of 120
     months, which is 10 years. And 168 months is 14 years.
15
16
     you're asking for a variance.
17
                And tell me what your thinking is.
18
                MR. NEAL: Certainly, Your Honor. I will go through
19
      the 3553(a) factors and set forth how they factored into the
20
      government's sentencing recommendation.
                I think with respect to the nature and circumstances
21
22
      of the offense, this is a very serious offense.
                Mr. Thoran was a marketer for Babubhai Patel.
23
24
      recruited patients, brought them to various doctors affiliated
```

with Patel, including those at the notorious Visiting Doctors

of America, obtained bogus prescriptions, took them to a pharmacy controlled by Babubhai Patel and obtained controlled substances. And from there, he took those controlled substances and sold them on the street for a profit.

Mr. Thoran did not do this on one occasion or on two occasions, but he did it on many occasions and at many different pharmacies and there was substantial testimony to that effect at his trial.

THE COURT: Let me interrupt you and ask you to define marketer for me.

MR. NEAL: Sure.

A marketer in the parlance used by the Babubhai Patel organization was essentially a pill dealer, someone who supplied prescriptions to the Patel pharmacies, and they would typically supply prescriptions for controlled drugs and noncontrolled drugs.

The noncontrolled drugs would be billed and not dispensed by the Patel pharmacies.

The controlled medications would be billed and dispensed, usually given to the marketer, who then could take those medications and sell them for a profit on the street.

Mr. Thoran was not the only marketer in the Patel organization, but he was the most culpable, and he was the most culpable for several reasons.

1 First of all, the nature of the pills that he 2 distributed. He distributed Schedule II controlled substances, 3 and did so on a fairly large scale. None of the other marketers sentenced in this case 4 5 were involved with Schedule II controlled substances. All of 6 those marketers were involved with Schedule III and below. 7 Secondly, so far as I can tell, Mr. Thoran was the only marketer in this case who had direct interactions with 8 9 Babubhai Patel. 10 Leodis Elliott, LaVar Carter, these others, there 11 were no intercepted calls with these individuals talking to 12 Babubhai Patel in a substantive way. 13 There were intercepted calls with Mr. Thoran talking 14 to Babubhai Patel and making arrangements with him. This was 15 one of the most favored marketers in the Patel organization. 16 The nature of Mr. Thoran's criminality within the 17 organization was brazen. 18 There was testimony at trial, a number of pharmacists 19 were scared to work with Mr. Thoran because his criminal 20 conduct was so obvious and so brazen, they were afraid it was going to attract scrutiny from the authorities. 21 22 With respect to the history and characteristics of

the offender, the Presentence Report sets forth Mr. Thoran has

had a number of personal financial challenges in his life.

23

24

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1
                Mr. Thoran has also made a series of terrible
 2
      choices.
 3
                His criminal history is extensive and appalling.
                                                                   On
      at least one occasion -- a number of the -- a number of the
 4
 5
      criminal convictions that are listed in the Presentence Report
      don't contain any factual information. That information was
 6
 7
      unavailable to the Presentence Report writer.
                But for several of the ones that were -- where those
 8
 9
      facts were available, they were quite, quite striking.
10
                On one occasion, Mr. Thoran is alleged to have held a
11
      gun underneath someone's chin and threatened to kill that
      individual and his family.
12
13
                Mr. Thoran resisted arrest and assaulted a police
14
      officer on another occasion. Stealing vehicles.
15
                His criminal history is most extensive, I believe, of
16
      any of the individuals that have been sentenced in this case.
17
      That would appropriately yield a criminal history category of
18
     VI.
19
                With respect to deterrence --
20
                THE COURT: That would be 15 points.
21
                MR. NEAL: Very high, a very high criminal history.
                With respect to deterrence -- with respect to most of
22
      the defendants that have been sentenced in this case, specific
23
24
      deterrence is of little concern, whereas general deterrence, in
25
      the government's view, is a more significant concern.
```

1 Talking about medical professionals, you know, 2 individuals with licenses, where word can travel that there are 3 significant consequences for this sort of conduct. I think with respect to Mr. Thoran we have almost the 4 5 opposite situation. In fact, not almost; we have exactly the 6 opposite situation. 7 General deterrence is of very little concern here. Mr. Thoran is not a licensed professional. I doubt a word of 8 9 this -- of his sentence will travel very far. However, with respect to specific deterrence, I think that's an important 10 11 consideration. 12 Mr. Thoran has been incorrigible. None of his 13 contacts with the criminal justice system, and there have been 14 many, have done anything to deter him from committing crimes. 15 Mr. Thoran has been out on bond for a substantial 16 period in this case and Mr. Thoran has had great difficulty 17 complying with the terms and conditions of his bond. 18 Mr. Thoran has not cleaned up many of his outstanding 19 warrants or any substantial number of his many outstanding 20 warrants as required to do so by this Court. Nothing has deterred Mr. Thoran. 21 22 A substantial period of incarceration, I think, is the only thing that would create that sort of specific 23

24

25

deterrent effect.

1	And Mr. Thoran is a young man. A sentence of ten
2	years would incapacitate him for a period of time, but it would
3	also, hopefully, have the effect of changing his behavior in
4	the long-term.
5	With respect to disparity, Mr. Thoran is the most
6	culpable marketer in the case.
7	The other marketers who have been sentenced in this
8	case, LaVar Carter, Leodis Elliott and Anthony Macklin, all
9	three of them cooperated with the government and received 5K
10	motions at the time of sentencing.
11	In addition, none of the three distributed bills at
12	anything like the quantity or the nature; none of them had
13	Schedule II controlled substances.
14	THE COURT: Why don't you tell us what Schedule II
15	drugs were involved.
16	MR. NEAL: The Schedule II drugs are primarily
17	Oxycontin or Oxycodone, a very, very powerful opiate.
18	Schedule III controlled substances, the most common
19	one is Hydrocodone, Vicodin, Lortab, Norco.
20	And the Sentencing Guidelines treat them differently
21	and pharmacologically they are very different.
22	The Schedule II controlled substances are really the
23	most dangerous drugs that are legally available.
24	Schedule I being drugs for which there is no
25	legitimate medical purpose, such as heroin and drugs of that

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15
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1
      sort.
             This is the only marketer that has been convicted of
 2
      distributing Schedule II substances.
 3
                When you put all those factors together, a sentence
      of ten years is very high. It is below the guideline range for
 4
 5
      this offender, but it is, nonetheless, very high. The
      government acknowledges that.
 6
                But I think weighing all of these different factors
 7
      it is really the most appropriate sentence for this defendant.
 8
 9
                And I think it would achieve the goals of creating
10
      specific deterrence, just punishment for the offense, and it is
11
      an appropriate assessment of the history and characteristics of
12
      this offender.
13
                THE COURT: How much dollar value in terms of
14
     restitution?
                MR. NEAL: There is a substantial amount of
15
16
      restitution. He was convicted of the fraud, Count 2.
17
                The actual dollar amount is listed in the PSR.
18
      will be joint and several with the other offenders in the case.
19
      I will get that figure for you.
20
                THE COURT: 2.8 million sound right?
                MR. NEAL: It does, Your Honor.
21
                THE COURT: 2 million 800,000.
22
                           The specific figure is listed in the --
23
                MR. NEAL:
24
                THE COURT: Okay.
25
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1
                MR. NEAL:
                           I am sorry, Your Honor.
 2
                It looks like it will be approximately -- I
 3
      apologize -- $2,632,000, approximately and that would go to the
 4
     Medicare and Medicaid programs.
 5
                THE COURT: Okay. What do you have to say? Well,
 6
      one last thing.
 7
                How many months did Mr. Patel, the leader, get?
 8
                MR. NEAL: He received a 17-year sentence of 204
 9
     months incarceration.
10
                THE COURT: Okay. You may respond.
11
                MS. FRANKEL: Thank you, Judge. Dr. Patel got 204
     months, I think, 17 years.
12
13
                THE COURT: Yes.
                MS. FRANKEL: Leodis Elliott got 20 months, LaVar
14
15
      Carter got 30 months, Anthony Macklin got 30 months, to be
16
      served concurrent with a Michigan Department of Corrections
17
      sentence for which he was already serving time.
18
                Granted, they all had Rule 11's. They didn't put the
19
      government to their proofs, but that's, obviously, taken into
20
      consideration in the guidelines.
                Mr. Macklin, if I am correct, had criminal history
21
22
     points of 26, much higher than Mr. Thoran.
                So if we want to compare them for disparity sake,
23
24
     there are some levels we can compare and some we can't.
25
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1
                They were not dealing with Schedule II's.
 2
      cooperated. Other than those two factors, we believe they are
 3
      the same.
                THE COURT: Sort of like the Titanic captain.
 4
 5
                MS. FRANKEL: No.
 6
                THE COURT: Or the Big Journey, until they bumped
 7
      into the ice.
 8
                MS. FRANKEL: I'm not saying that Mr. Thoran
 9
      shouldn't be sentenced to a higher number than those folks, but
      I don't think he should be sentenced to 120 months.
10
11
                THE COURT: Okay.
12
                MS. FRANKEL: And, you know, you can't really compare
13
     him to the guys at the top.
14
                It's not even apples and oranges because they are not
      even both in the same world.
15
16
                You've got --
17
                THE COURT: Well, Mr. Patel, at the very top, is
18
      unique in this case. I will agree with you on that. And
19
      you're absolutely right. But he's not -- at least I'm not
20
      considering a Patel like sentence.
21
                MS. FRANKEL: And I --
22
                THE COURT: But I would like to hear you explain why
     the government is wrong when they suggest 120 months.
23
24
                MS. FRANKEL: Because they say that my client's
25
     behavior is incorrigible, that his criminal conduct is
```

1 incorrigible, that every stint he has had has failed to make an 2 impression on him and he has failed to change his ways. 3 Well you know what? Every stint that he's had since he was 14 and basically thrown away has been lock him up. 4 5 When he messes up, send him home. Messes up again, put him in another program. Messes up, terminated without 6 7 improvement. 8 He gets in trouble. Well, he is an adult now. 9 are going to terminate the juvenile court jurisdiction because he is an adult now and don't have to deal with him anymore. 10 11 Put him on probation in the adult probation system. 12 Has a problem, what do the doctors do? Terminate him without 13 improvement. 14 When you go through this Presentence Report, that is 15 virtually what was done almost all the way up till he goes to 16 prison. 17 THE COURT: Well, you forgot one series. He was out 18 before the sentence. He was obviously out on bond. 19 MS. FRANKEL: Yes. 20 THE COURT: He's not wearing any uniform from any 21 jail or prison. And to his credit, he showed up today. 22 But if you look through his stint in this case, as recently as, I don't know, four or five weeks ago, he was going 23 24 out of state without permission.

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1
                He was arrested, I think in West Virginia, where they
 2
      did not bring charges.
 3
                MS. FRANKEL: Correct. He was stopped.
 4
                THE COURT: Pardon?
 5
                MS. FRANKEL: He -- he was stopped there, Judge.
                                                                   Ι
 6
      don't think there was any arrest.
 7
                THE COURT: Well, they found $9,000. And I hope you
 8
      got that back.
                THE DEFENDANT: Not yet.
 9
10
                THE COURT: Pardon?
11
                THE DEFENDANT: Not yet.
                THE COURT: All right. Well, your attorney can do
12
      that or deal with it appropriately. Maybe it will save
13
14
     Medicare.
15
                But even at this late date, he was not respecting the
16
     people who were trying to help him stay out of trouble.
17
                And, guite frankly, given the kind of time he's
18
      facing, I'm not sure if somebody hadn't asked me to cancel his
19
     bond at the end of trial, whether I would have done it or not.
20
                Did you ask?
                MR. NEAL: We did, Your Honor.
21
                THE COURT: Well then, I didn't do it.
22
                But we are all very lucky that you followed the most
23
24
      important rule, which is don't make the newspapers, don't get
25
      caught in a highly visible crime.
```

1 And, again, that's one of the reasons why I would never consider giving you more time or even equal time to 2 3 Mr. Patel. Because Mr. Patel not only made a lot more money than 4 5 you, but he devised the scheme and he destroyed people's lives, 6 mainly pharmacists whom he corrupted. And you bought into it. 7 To a certain extent, he corrupted you also. 8 But go on with your argument, please. 9 MS. FRANKEL: Thank you. 10 And along that line, Judge, over the last couple of 11 days, I've taken to reading a lot of sentencing memorandums written in other associated cases. 12 13 And with respect to the lead defendant, the 14 government noted in their Sentencing Memorandum that 15 pharmacists within the organization used controlled substances 16 as bait to attract marketers. 17 Now I'm not saying in any way that Michael Thoran is 18 the victim of this scheme, although in some ways he is. 19 This is not a young man who has the wherewithal to 20 put this massive criminal enterprise into play. 21 THE COURT: Well, I wouldn't underestimate him, but he didn't do it in this case. 22 MS. FRANKEL: No, he didn't. He's not a college 23 24 graduate. He's not a doctor. 25 He didn't have every opportunity that I've had --

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1
                THE COURT:
                            I don't think -- I don't think Mr. Patel
 2
     was a college graduate.
 3
                Was he a college graduate? He wasn't a pharmacist,
     he wasn't a doctor.
 4
 5
                MR. NEAL: He was actually a pharmacist, Your Honor,
 6
      that didn't practice pharmacy.
 7
                THE COURT: Didn't practice. Okay.
 8
                MS. FRANKEL: Mr. Thoran finished the tenth grade, I
 9
     believe.
10
                THE COURT: Look.
11
                I've read the Presentence Report and I could not
12
      disagree with you in terms of his upbringing. And I can't turn
13
      the clock back and change that. And I can't preach to him
14
      that, well, some people did it; why didn't you.
15
                Because the majority of the people who were treated
16
      like you were treated don't -- they may not get involved in
17
      crime, but they also don't get involved in leadership roles.
18
                Very few people who were brought up in the conditions
19
      that you were brought up in can overcome that, but that's no
20
      justification.
                It may be an explanation, but it's no justification
21
22
      for putting all the drugs on the street that you did and making
     money at it.
23
24
                Go on.
25
                MS. FRANKEL: And I'm not trying to say that it's
```

```
1
      justification for his actions.
 2
                What I'm offering it for and what I think is in the
 3
      presentence and in the Sentencing Memorandums is an
 4
      explanation.
 5
                But it's an explanation that we hope and we believe
 6
      that this Court should consider in deciding what his sentence
      ought to be under the 3553 factors. Because his character and
 7
     his personal history is something for the Court to take into
 8
 9
      consideration and you combine that with the need to prevent
10
      disparate sentences.
11
                There aren't a whole lot of defendants that sit in
12
      the same particular spot as Mr. Thoran.
13
                Again, I believe there are three other marketers that
14
     we can look at that received sentences 20, 30 and 30 months.
15
                To go 120 months, to increase it by that
16
      percentage -- and I'm not a math major. I can't even figure
17
      off the top of my head the increase over the top of the 30
18
     months --
19
                THE COURT: Oh, I think you can. It's four times.
20
                MS. FRANKEL: -- is excessive. You want to go 48
21
     months? I can see 48 months.
                To go 120 months over the highest sentence that
22
      another marketer got because he chose to exercise his right to
23
24
      trial and because he was involved with Schedule II drugs?
25
                Those things may justify an increase --
```

1 THE COURT: Let me respond to the first part of that; 2 and that is, the 120 months discounts or doesn't count the fact 3 that he went to trial. While the law says and the guidelines specifically 4 5 penalize somebody for going to trial, not in this case. And I 6 try never to do that. 7 MS. FRANKEL: And I'm not implying that you do, 8 Judge. 9 THE COURT: No, no. 10 But you are using that as an explanation of the 11 justification of going to 120 months. That's not part of the 12 justification. That's not what the government said. 13 And if I do give 120 months or 110 months, I'll 14 explain all the factors that I'm considering. 15 And Schedule II drugs does make a difference. 16 Cooperating and helping is a relevant factor, not because it 17 makes it easier for the government, but because it shows a 18 change in attitude towards the government. 19 In other words -- I watch enough television to know 20 there's a group of people, sometimes I'm part of that group, 21 who disagree with what the government does and in that 22 particular situation would not help the government. But here, when one of the factors is special 23 24 deterrence; that is, to deter your client, that becomes 25 relevant.

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1
                That he has not seen fit to help the government --
 2
                MS. FRANKEL: That's true, Judge, but also --
 3
                THE COURT: -- as a disparity factor.
 4
                MS. FRANKEL: I think you also need to take into
 5
      consideration that based on his upbringing and based on his
 6
      essentially institutionalization from the time he was maybe 14.
 7
                This is not a young man who has got great faith in
 8
      the system or, let me back up, trust in people, including his
 9
      own lawyers, as we know by the fact that he has gone through I
10
      think three or four in this case alone. He doesn't have a lot
11
      of trust.
                Quite honestly, we spent hours and hours in the last
12
13
      two weeks so that I could try to get him to see that I was on
14
     his side.
15
                So for somebody to tell him that he should go in and
16
      tell is not in his nature, it's not in his upbringing, it's not
17
      part of his world.
18
                THE COURT: But I'm not saying that's the reason --
19
      the only reason that I would consider a higher sentence than
20
      the people you've mentioned.
21
                I'm saying that when you are talking about disparity,
22
      that's a significant difference justifying the lower sentence
23
      for those other folks.
24
25
                MS. FRANKEL: And we don't disagree with that at all,
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```
1
      Judge.
 2
                THE COURT: Okay.
 3
                MS. FRANKEL: Which is why I -- and I mentioned
      earlier, and I think the government did, that the other three
 4
 5
      folks got 20 months, 30 months and 30 months concurrent with
 6
      the state case.
 7
                THE COURT: Now you're a trial lawyer because you
 8
     have repeated it three times.
 9
                MS. FRANKEL: Okay. Well, I was taught I should
      repeat things three times and it settles in.
10
11
                But I think that if we are going to start from there
12
      and say, all right, that's what we are comparing for purposes
13
      of disparate sentences, I agree. They get the benefit of their
14
     Rule 11, their cooperation and the lack of a Schedule II.
                                                                  I
15
      agree his sentence should be more than theirs.
16
                I don't think a jump to 72, 96, 120 months is
17
      justified based only on the additional factors that the
18
      government has set out.
19
                And, again, we are asking for 48. We think that
20
      reflect an increase that's over a year and a half --
21
                THE COURT: Did you ever figure out what Mr. Beres
22
     meant when he said the range was, I forget, 33 to 94 months?
23
                MS. FRANKEL: He was basing that on -- and I think
24
      it's attached.
25
                I sort of -- it was based on his analysis of
```

```
Sentencing Commission statistics which --
 1
 2
                THE COURT: Never mind.
 3
                MS. FRANKEL: Yeah. I mean I got it out of the
     pleadings, Your Honor.
 4
 5
                THE COURT: Okay.
 6
                MS. FRANKEL: I think that those are the reasons
 7
      that --
                THE COURT: I understand.
 8
 9
                MS. FRANKEL: I don't know if I have anything else to
      add. I don't know if you have additional questions that I
10
11
     might answer.
12
                I think that a sentence of 48 months is more than
      enough to deter this young man. He's got two little boys.
13
14
     He's going to miss out on their lives. He's got one who has
15
      suffered incredible health concerns. He's stable now.
16
                The first six months of his baby's life he and his
17
      fiance' spent living between their home, the hospital and the
18
     Ronald McDonald House.
19
                It gives him a different value on life, on his, on
20
      those around him. It gives him a different understanding of
      the impact of his behavior on other folks.
21
22
                He's 30 now?
                THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
23
24
25
                MS. FRANKEL: He was 24 when he got involved here.
```

```
1
      think you're real different at 24 and you've just when you've
 2
      just walked out the prison doors than you are at 30.
 3
                He has made a lot of mistakes and he knows it. I
      don't want him to miss out on his children's entire childhood.
 4
 5
                I think a 48-month sentence will serve the purpose of
 6
      the statute.
                    It is sufficient and not excessive. He will
      learn his lesson.
 7
 8
                If he's lucky and we can get him -- or you would
 9
      recommend to put him into the Residential Drug Treatment
10
      Program, maybe he can get out of the federal system what the
11
      state system completely failed to do, and that was help him or
12
      offer him realistic assistance, because I'm not convinced he
13
      ever got it. And I think that, unfortunately, it really is a
14
     breakdown of the corrected -- corrections system in the state.
15
                You take a kid at 14 and lock him up. What are you
16
      going to do.
17
                THE COURT: You --
18
                MS. FRANKEL: And I agree with you, you can't go
19
     back.
20
                THE COURT:
                            No.
                                 I'm just thinking of the language
21
      that you use, the breakdown of the system.
22
                MS. FRANKEL: It is.
23
                THE COURT: -- presumes -- I get a turn.
24
                MS. FRANKEL: Okay.
25
```

THE COURT: The breakdown presumes that it was never not broken.

I am a bit older than you. Probably if I can do math, it would be at least twice. And the system has been the same. With everybody talking about -- especially the state system.

Actually, there was a glimmer of hope a couple of months ago or a month ago when a legislator proposed a dramatic reform of the parole system and worked on it for two years, had hearings, and it was gutted in the last day by somebody who just didn't care.

And the only reason or the only way I can keep my sanity in sending people to federal prison is not because the federal prison is perfect, but it's better. And I think you're right to ask for the drug program, and there are other programs that I'll recommend.

But it's a factor that the people sitting out in the audience on both sides of the room are entitled to be protected.

They are entitled to be protected from drugs being on the street. And they are entitled to be protected from some of the other activities your client has done, his prior record.

I am going to ask that the Presentence Report not include arrests without convictions because that could be used by the prison in evaluating your classification in prison.

And I'm looking at -- from paragraph 64, will stay and shows non other criminal conduct.

And then 65 have all sorts of cases that are on warrant status, primarily from 36th District Court and Highland Park, with one from Plymouth, all district courts, things like improper plates. And there are warrant statuses from 2012.

Those jurisdictions had time to do whatever they wanted in terms of resolving those. And there's no valid operator's license, operating with a suspended license. That's the nature of the charges. Those paragraphs will be taken out of the Presentence Report.

MS. FRANKEL: Thank you, Judge. And if I --

THE COURT: Which doesn't mean that the Bureau of Prisons won't use the same computer system to put it into their records, but I will put a note -- well, I'm not going to put a note on the sentencing documents. That will just tell them to go look at it. And I do think that the prior record is overrepresented.

If we had the old system where the guidelines were of greater weight, I would make a point of that. But it doesn't matter because everybody agrees, including the government, that in this case the circumstances, the guidelines are way too high. And the only difference the two of you have is what "way too high" means.

Are you done? Is it your client's turn?

```
1
                MS. FRANKEL: Yes, Judge.
 2
                THE COURT: What do you have to say in your own
 3
     behalf?
                THE DEFENDANT: Well, I would like to say that I
 4
 5
      apologize to the courts and my family for making a decision
 6
      that I could have made --
 7
                THE COURT: It wasn't just --
 8
                THE DEFENDANT: Excuse me.
 9
                THE COURT: It wasn't just one decision. You can say
      it was one decision, I decided to get involved.
10
11
                But every time you participated, that required you to
     make another decision between following the law and not
12
13
      following the law.
14
                THE DEFENDANT: That's right.
15
                THE COURT: Okay.
16
                THE DEFENDANT: So I apologize, again, for getting
17
      involved with people in this organization that I didn't know
18
     nothing about.
19
                And, you know, in the future I'm going to check out
20
     people's, you know, background, you know, resume before I, you
     know, do anything with them; you know, make sure it's not
21
22
      another incident like this in the future.
23
                THE COURT: That's easy to say when you're not going
24
     to be around those people.
25
                But one of the things that, in theory anyway and
```

```
1
      sometimes actually happens, is that you learn things in prison
 2
      from not just the programs they have, not just getting -- you
 3
      don't have your GED, do you?
 4
                THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
 5
                THE COURT: You do have it?
 6
                THE DEFENDANT: Mm-hmm.
 7
                THE COURT: Okay. Well, then you're ready to study
 8
      other things, learn vocations.
 9
                THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
10
                THE COURT: Do you have any idea what you want to do
11
     when you get out?
12
                THE DEFENDANT: No, not yet.
13
                THE COURT: Well, have you ever worked?
14
                THE DEFENDANT: Yes. Roofing.
15
                THE COURT: Okay. That's, obviously, a seasonal job.
16
                THE DEFENDANT: Yeah, I know.
17
                THE COURT: And you're getting old enough so you're
18
      too old to do it, climbing around on roofs and the like. And
19
      depending on what prison you go to, they have different
20
     programs.
21
                Have you ever thought you would want to do home
      repairs, furnace repairs?
22
23
                Do you want to do -- go into business --
24
25
                THE DEFENDANT:
                                Yes.
```

```
1
                THE COURT: A store or whatever?
 2
                THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
 3
                THE COURT: Yes to all of those?
                THE DEFENDANT: Well, I had a medical equipment
 4
 5
      company, but after this incident, I was never ever able to do
 6
     nothing with it.
                THE COURT: What kind of training did you have?
 7
                THE DEFENDANT: None. Like the training was
 8
 9
     basically having the referrals from doctors. And, you know,
      that's where why I was inside that circle of doctors, because I
10
11
      was hoping to get referrals for my company.
12
                THE COURT: What were you selling?
13
                THE DEFENDANT: Medical equipment.
14
                THE COURT: Like what?
15
                THE DEFENDANT: Wheelchairs and neck braces, et
16
      cetera.
17
                THE COURT: Well, my one bit of advice is if you go
18
      into that kind of business, you spend a couple years working
19
      for a company that has already established that. That's, one,
20
     very competitive, because insurance pays for a lot of that
     stuff.
21
22
                THE DEFENDANT:
                                Yes.
                THE COURT: So there's money there. It's a way to
23
24
     make money.
25
                But you are going to be competing against people who
```

```
1
     have been in the business perhaps for generations or who went
 2
      to business school or whatever. But that's something you can
 3
      pursue while you're in prison. You can learn some of that
      through books --
 4
 5
                THE DEFENDANT:
                                Right.
 6
                THE COURT: -- and classes.
 7
                But you've got a lot of catching up to do. And a lot
 8
      of that is not your fault, but a lot of is has to be done,
 9
      whoever's fault it is.
10
                And while you are in prison, you can be very angry at
11
      the judge or the system or whatever. But if you stay angry and
12
      don't do anything in prison, I can guarantee, whether you get
13
      25 years or five years, that you're going to go right back to
14
     prison.
15
                So when you wake up in the morning in prison, you can
16
     be angry, but you also have to choose something to do that's
17
      going to help you to survive when you get out, so that you will
18
     be able to help your children and to help your friends and so
19
     you won't have to apologize.
20
                Do you have anything else you want to say?
21
                THE DEFENDANT: No.
22
                THE COURT: Okay. Anyone else have anything else to
23
      say?
24
25
                MR. NEAL: Nothing from the government, Your Honor.
```

1 MS. FRANKEL: Judge, the only other comment would be 2 with respect to the amount of the loss. 3 And I think that the position of the defendant, it 4 was set out well. It is page three as attached to the 5 sentencing report. It's page A 3 attached to the Presentence 6 Report, under Mr. Thoran's objections, set out a combined total 7 loss of \$455,126 as reflecting the amount of loss attributable 8 to Mr. Thoran's clients. 9 I think part of the difficulty is the whole idea of foreseeability. And I don't think that it was foreseeable for 10 11 a 24 year old who had just walked out the prison doors to even comprehend the size and the amount of money coming into this 12 13 health care fraud. It is totally beyond his frame of 14 reference. 15 THE COURT: But he will have the help of everyone 16 else involved in it. 17 And, quite frankly, if the government gets a small 18 percentage of that back from your client, that's a good thing. 19 I mean we are now arguing about how many angels are 20 on the head of a pin. 21 MS. FRANKEL: Right. THE COURT: So you want to respond to that? 22 MR. NEAL: Your Honor, I would submit that the 23 24 principles of reasonable foreseeability dictate that Mr. Thoran 25 be held accountable for the entire loss of \$2.6 million.

```
1
                THE COURT:
                            I'm remembering my days in law school
 2
      learning about reasonable foreseeability. It is an oxymoron.
 3
                I mean if it were -- if it were that foreseeable --
      actually, it's redundant. If it's foreseeable, it's
 4
 5
      reasonable.
 6
                All right. The scary thing is I used to teach torts
 7
      and I never understood it.
 8
                All right. I'm ready to do my sentencing. Are you
 9
      ready?
10
                DEFENDANT ATTY: Yes.
11
                THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
                THE COURT: It's like my mom used to ask me am I
12
13
      ready to take out the garbage. There was only one answer she
14
     would accept.
15
                All right. We all are starting out basically saying
16
      the guidelines are too high. The government's position is that
17
      ten years would be appropriate.
                And the defendant's position is that four years would
18
19
     be appropriate. I could just add the two and divide, but that
20
      is not reasonable.
21
                Rather, I have to look at the factors set forth by
22
      Congress in the law, which is 18 USC Section 3553(a) and
      realize that the Kimbrough case, k-i-m-b-r-o-u-g-h, says that
23
24
      I'm supposed to impose a sentence sufficient but not greater
25
      than necessary, to carry out the intent of Congress, the goals,
```

1 | the values of Congress.

Now they start with the serious of the offense.

Obviously, it's a serious because one of the counts is a

20-year felony, right near the top.

A felony, by definition, is serious. 20 years is also -- emphasizes how serious it is. There are only a couple of statutes that go higher. And the second count is a five-year felony.

In terms of general deterrence, I think I agree with the government. Nothing I do here will impact somebody else who wants to be a marketer.

Just like you, a person who decides to be a marketer does not usually do research on how many people have been arrested and sentenced for marketing. Rather, they would look at how much money could I make by participating. And the presumption is they won't get caught.

I don't know whether you had that presumption or not, but, obviously, you got caught. And I don't think it would have stopped you from doing this if you knew somebody else got caught before you.

In terms of special deterrence, that is to deter you.

I'm not sure you have the skills to turn down people who

present you with -- not this scheme, but some other easy money
kind of scheme, especially given the fact that you don't have

the capital or the experience to do what you really want to do,

1 | which is to run a legitimate business.

And so I'm not sure what I could do to deter you from getting involved in it short of sending you to prison.

In terms of dangerousness, these drugs are dangerous on the street. People die from them and they die fighting over them.

In terms of disparity, that's a goal of the guidelines, but when you have 39 defendants who fall into about six or seven different categories in terms of involvement, in terms of cooperation and all sorts of other variables, it's only one of the factors.

And one of the reasons I would suggest that the government is not asking for -- I'm looking at the guidelines, either 235 months, which is almost 20 years or more than 120 months, is because the singular most bad guy, culpable guy is Mr. Patel, and he got 17 years. And it will be absurd to give you anything close to 17 years.

Because your involvement, while at the high end of involvement of anybody in this group of 39, it doesn't come close to what Mr. Patel did, including giving you the opportunity to get in trouble. And he's responsible, as you are, for that.

And care and treatment. I think if I expand that to include care, treatment and giving you the skills, the opportunity to get the skills, that supports sending you to

prison.

Your prior record speaks for itself. I mean that's why you're standing here looking at possibly 20 years.

And your attorney's and the Presentence Report writer's recitation of how you got started in all of this, while obviously accurate, is not a reason alone to give you another chance.

If I were to put you out today on probation, I could predict, because of your lack of skills and lack of all sorts of things as a youth, that more likely than not, that you would be back in another courtroom within a year or two.

So sending you to prison to pick up those skills is a good choice.

Your attitude, I think, is as probably as good as it can be given all the things you've lived through. But that doesn't guarantee that you're going to be able to survive unless you get time in prison to think about what you've done and to try and improve your judgment.

And you've got a very strong support in a family.

It's not usual to see as many people here as you have. And that's a thing that I consider in terms of lowering the sentence, because those people, most of them will be here when you get out, even though the sentence is going to be long. And that gives you a step up when you get out.

And if I'm around and still a judge when you get out,

```
1
      I'll meet with you. And I'll find out if I helped you or hurt
 2
     you.
 3
                And, at times, you're going to thing I'm the worst
      guy in the world, because you're going to be having a lot of
 4
 5
      time to think about it in prison.
 6
                I'm taking into consideration your age, health,
      financial conditions and family responsibilities, but I can't
 7
      make your children stop getting older while you're in prison.
 8
 9
      That's just a consequence of going to prison. And it's hard.
10
      It's got to be hard.
11
                All right. Does anyone have any questions before I
12
      pronounce the actual sentence?
13
                MR. NEAL: No, Your Honor.
14
                MS. FRANKEL: No, sir.
15
                THE DEFENDANT:
                               No.
16
                THE COURT: Okay. All right.
17
                As to Counts 1 and 21 of the First Superseding
18
      Indictment and Count 11 of the First Superseding Indictment,
19
      pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, the Court,
20
      considering the Sentencing Guidelines, which we've all agreed
     were way too high, and factors contained in 18 USC Section
21
22
      3553(a), hereby commits Michael Thoran to the custody of the
      United States Bureau of Prisons for a term of 108 months, which
23
24
      is 9 years on Counts 1 and 21 to be served concurrently.
25
                And as to Count 11 on the First Superseding
```

```
1
      Indictment, the Court hereby commits the defendant to the
 2
      custody of the United States Bureau of Prisons for a term of 60
 3
     months to be served concurrently with all other counts.
 4
                How long were you in custody before you got bond in
 5
      this case?
 6
                THE DEFENDANT:
                                Two months.
 7
                THE COURT: Okay. You'll get credit for the two
 8
     months.
 9
                On release from imprisonment, you will be placed on
      supervised release for a term of three years on all count, to
10
11
     be served concurrently.
                Now I think that's a mandatory minimum three years,
12
13
     but in state court that's called parole.
14
                And I would hope that we have the same policies when
15
     you get out that we have now, which means that your parole
16
      officer will have two jobs.
17
                One is the one you know; and that is to police, to
18
     make sure you're where you're supposed to be and to -- the
19
      other job is to help you transition back into society.
20
                Which means -- I call that the social worker job,
21
     helping you get a job, helping you get counseling if you need
22
      it, helping you find a place to live and those sorts of things.
      That may not be available to you if you were not on parole.
23
24
                It is an unusual system we have, that sometimes
25
      somebody on parole has more programs available to them than if
```

41

```
1
     you're not.
 2
                And those three years on all count to be run
 3
      concurrently.
                Restitution is in the amount that the prosecutor just
 4
 5
      said, which is payable to the Clerk of the Court for
 6
      disbursement and that's two point whatever million. It will be
 7
      in your final judgment papers.
                And the money will be paid to the Clerk of the Court
 8
 9
      who will send it on to Medicare and Medicaid, Medicare in the
10
      amount of 2.1 million and Medicaid $733,000.
11
                You owe $300 now, a hundred dollars for each count.
12
      Can you pay that now or has it been paid?
13
                THE DEFENDANT: Uhm ...
14
                THE COURT: Mr. Thoran?
15
                THE DEFENDANT: Excuse me? Can you say that again?
16
                THE COURT: The law requires a $100 fee for each
17
      count.
              There's a total of three counts, $300.
18
                Are you able to pay that or have you paid that?
19
                THE DEFENDANT:
                                No.
20
                THE COURT: And you're not able to pay it?
21
                THE DEFENDANT: Not right now, no.
                THE COURT: Okay. Well, then it's due when you get.
22
23
24
     out.
25
                THE DEFENDANT:
                                Okay.
```

1 THE COURT: So that you do not have to participate in 2 the Inmate Responsibility Program in prison, which 3 theoretically teaches you how to manage money; but, in fact, would take up to 25 percent of the earnings you have in prison, 4 5 which are not going to be very great. So it doesn't teach you 6 anything and it just makes it a little bit harder for you to 7 survive in prison. 8 I'm not imposing a fine, I'm not imposing the cost of 9 incarceration or the cost of supervision, due to your lack of financial resources. 10 11 Mandatory drug testing is ordered. While on supervision, you shall abide by the standard 12 13 conditions as adopted by the United States District Court for 14 the Eastern District of Michigan and shall comply with the 15 following special conditions due to the substance abuse, mental 16 health and criminal history, as well as the restitution 17 obligation. 18 And while you are in prison, you shall be given the 19 Intensive Drug Program as your attorney has asked for. 20 You will be evaluated for mental health support if 21 you need it. 22 Have you thought about where you want to serve your time? 23 24 MS. FRANKEL: Judge, we have asked, and I believe it 25 is in the Sentencing Memo, to allow him to be at Milan so that

```
he's close to his children.
 1
 2
                THE COURT: I will make that recommendation, but it's
 3
      only a recommendation. The Bureau of Prisons will do what they
 4
      choose to do.
 5
                And one of the factors may be that that's currently
 6
      where Mr. Patel is. But it's a big enough place so they can
 7
     keep him separate, Mr. Patel separate.
 8
                While on supervised release, you will participate in
 9
      a program approved by the Probation Department for mental
10
     health counseling, if necessary, and you shall participate in a
11
      Cognitive Behavior Therapy Program as approved by the probation
      officer, if necessary.
12
13
                You will provide financial information to the parole
14
      officer and make monthly installment payments on your
      obligation.
15
16
                And as I think the government said, any time somebody
17
      involved in the conspiracy makes a payment, that reduces what
18
     you owe, as it's joint and several.
19
                And you shall not have any new credit charges when
20
     you get out unless okayed by the parole officer.
21
                Counsel, are there any other programs that you think
22
     would be appropriate in prison?
23
24
                MS. FRANKEL: I think that the Court has
25
      satisfactorily addressed them. I don't know of anything else.
```

```
1
                THE COURT: Anything else you want to say?
      objections to any of this?
 2
 3
                MS. FRANKEL: At this time, Judge, we would
      respectfully object to the sentence as procedurally and
 4
 5
      substantively unreasonable.
 6
                THE COURT: Be careful what you ask for, given the
      agreement of the government at this level.
 7
 8
                MS. FRANKEL: I understand, Judge.
 9
                MR. NEAL: Your Honor, I would like to clarify
10
      something for the record.
11
                Count 11 is the conspiracy to distribute controlled
12
      substances count. That's a 20-year felony.
                Count 21 is the kickback count. It's a five-year
13
14
     felony.
15
                I believe when the Court was imposing sentence, it
16
      imposed a 60-month sentence on Count 11 and a 108-month
17
      sentence on Count 21. I respectfully suggest those should be
18
      reversed.
19
                THE COURT: You are agreeing to a reversal?
20
                Let me see what I did here.
21
                I know that I mistakenly grouped all three counts at
22
     the beginning.
23
                But if I did say what you suggest I say, I meant to
24
      say as to Counts 1 and 21, which are 20-year felonies, a term
25
      of 108 months.
```

```
1
                Is that right?
 2
                MR. NEAL: Your Honor, I believe Count 1 is a 10-year
 3
      felony. Count 11 is a 20-year felony. Count 21 is a five-year
 4
      felony.
 5
                MS. FRANKEL: That's correct, Judge. I think you
 6
      just flipped 21 and 11 around.
 7
                THE COURT: Okay. Heads will roll. But that's the
     way it will read then. Okay?
 8
 9
                Anything else?
10
                MR. NEAL: Your Honor, the government would
11
      respectfully renew its motion for bond to be revoked as to
12
     Mr. Thoran and ask that he be remanded into custody at this
13
     time.
14
                THE COURT: Okay. And I think, Mr. Thoran, I told
     you to bring your toothbrush.
15
16
                Do you remember that?
17
                THE DEFENDANT: Yes. I didn't how soon you meant,
18
      though.
19
                THE COURT: Well, now you know.
20
                And what I'm going to do -- when you are evaluated
21
      for placement by the Bureau of Prisons, one of the factors is
22
      if you turn yourself in, that, obviously, will be in your favor
      in terms of the level of security while you are in prison.
23
24
                So I am going to let you turn yourself in, but it's a
25
     brief respite. And I'm going to ask that you turn yourself in
```

1 to the Marshals at the far end of the hall. And that will show 2 up on your record or should show up on your record as 3 self-reporting. And from there the Bureau of Prisons -- and I'm going 4 5 to ask Mr. Neal and your attorney to make sure that the Bureau 6 of Prisons facilitates your designation so you're not sitting 7 in a County Jail somewhere for more than the time it should 8 take them to designate. 9 And it is twenty-to-four. I'm going to give you ten minutes to say good-bye to your family and to walk to the end 10 11 of the hall. 12 You will not be escorted, because if you were to be 13 escorted, you wouldn't get the benefit of turning yourself in. 14 It's only because you've been able to show up when you're 15 supposed to show up that I'm allowing this to happen. 16 And I've got another matter here in a separate case. 17 So I'm going to need the courtroom in about five to ten

minutes.

And the Marshals will be expecting you. And they are so attuned to this, they may even watch you walk. But they are not going to put you in handcuffs until they transport you after you self-report.

Your attorney can go with you to show you where.

Any questions?

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

THE DEFENDANT: No.

```
1
                THE COURT:
                            Okay. You do have a right to appeal.
 2
     And your attorney has already protected you procedurally.
 3
                If you cannot afford an attorney or transcript or the
      filing fee, the Court will take care of all of that for you.
 4
 5
                Anything else I have to tell him?
 6
                You are standing because?
 7
                MR. PRATT: Your Honor, I just wanted to clarify
 8
      something.
 9
                            Identify yourself, please.
                THE COURT:
10
                MS. CONNELLY: Christine Connolly from the Probation
11
     Department.
                I wasn't certain that I heard the Court read the
12
13
      condition for drug testing other than mandatory testing.
14
                THE COURT: Yes.
15
                MS. CONNELLY: And I just wanted to clarify that.
16
                THE COURT: What should I have read? I mean is there
17
     more than just mandatory testing?
18
                MS. CONNELLY: Yes.
19
                The defendant's participation in an approved program
      for substance abuse, which may include testing, et cetera.
20
21
                THE COURT: Okay.
22
                               Thank you, Your Honor.
23
                MS. CONNELLY:
                THE COURT: That will be in there. That's something
24
25
     you have to worry about when you get out, if your parole
```

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officer thinks you need drug testing.
 1
 2
 3
                Anything else?
                MR. NEAL: Nothing on behalf of the government, Your
 4
 5
     Honor.
 6
                MS. FRANKEL: Nothing on behalf of the Defense,
 7
      Judge.
 8
                THE COURT: All right. It's going to be hard.
      a long time, but do your best and, hopefully, I'll see you when
 9
10
     you get out.
11
                We are in recess.
12
                MR. NEAL: Thank you, Judge.
13
14
                (Proceedings adjourned at 3:41 p.m.)
15
16
              CERTIFICATE OF COURT TRANSCRIBER
17
18
19
20
      I hereby certify that I have transcribed
21
      these proceedings to the best of my ability,
22
      training, and knowledge.
23
24
25
      CAROL S. SAPALA, RMR-FCRR April 22, 2015
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	Sentence	Hearing	1-8-2015	
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